601 612 mo-kɔ (1) = grandfather; mo-muso = grandmother;

1. ɔ = è as in the French mère.

fa = father;
dẽ = son, daughter;
modẽ = grandson, granddaughter;
tolo-mina, etc., as above;
fu... fuy..., as above.

a. In the Paternal Line:

fa = father
ba, ma, na = wives of the father
binã, baba-ndi;
benoro + the father's brother;
ba - the name = wives of father's brothers
ntene; bingi-musu = father's sister

o or ben-kɔ = husband of father's sister; ben-kɔ is a polite term
kɔrɔ = older brother, son of father's brother older than speaker

kalame = child of father's sister

mokɔ = father's father
mo-muso = father's mother

dẽ, de, di = son, daughter
dẽ = son, daughter
dẽ = son, daughter

de = son, daughter
dẽ; bingilingo = son, daughter, nephew, niece.

the name

doro = younger brother, son of father's brother younger than speaker

kalame = child of mother's brother

mo-dẽ, or the name = son's son
mo-dẽ, or the name = son's son

604 Ntene = father's sister (term derived from a root ta which has also given tana, tene, interdiction). The maternal aunt is the forbidden woman of this generation. The same is true for the father's wives and those women they consider as sisters. This relative wields a great influence in the family, and her curse is greatly feared. The children of the ntene-muso are called kalame, and they call the

604 children of their mother's brother kalame. The kalame-w joke and insult each other when they meet. Marriages between them are sometimes permitted, sometimes forbidden.

601 [52] b. In the Maternal Line:

612

ba: ma; na = mother	dẽ = son, daughter
ben-nkɛ bele-nkɛ bari-nkɛ } mother's brother	be-ni; bare-ndi = sister's son
ba + the name = wife of mother's brother	dẽ = son, daughter
ba-ko . . . . ba + the name ba-ni-t'ɔ-ni . } (after mother) mother's sister	dẽ = son, daughter
o or fa = husband of mother's sister	o or de = son of wife's sister
kɔrɔ = child of mother's brother or sister, if older than speaker	doro = child of mother's brother or sister, if younger than speaker
de = child of kɔrɔ or doto	kɔrɔ or doro of the brother
mo-kɛ = mother's father	o or dẽ = daughter's son
mo-muso = mother's mother	o or dẽ = daughter's son (1)

1. Labouret, Les Mandingues et leur langue [The Mandingo and Their Language].

604 The maternal uncle plays a very important role; he must arrange the marriage of his be-ni. He owes him a wife taken from among the daughters of one of his brothers. In exchange, the be-ni owes payment in labor.

The mother's sister is just barely considered a relation.

603 Sexual rivalry exists between grandfather and grandson, grandmother and granddaughter; this is why they defy and insult each other when they meet. When the grandparents die, the grandchildren have the same privileges as the sénanku [parties to a special kind of